

# BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME IV.

GREAT BEND, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

NUMBER 49.

## Rail Road Time Cards

**A. T. & S. F.**  
On and after January 9th, 1887, trains leave Great Bend as follows, viz:

**GOING EAST**  
No. 4, Atlantic Express..... 4:30 p. m.  
No. 6, New York Express..... 6:35 a. m.  
No. 42, way freight..... 1:57 p. m.  
No. 44, "..... 3:00 p. m.

**GOING WEST**  
No. 3, California and New Mexico Ex..... 10:10 a. m.  
No. 7, Colorado and Utah Express..... 11:04 a. m.  
No. 8, Denver Express..... 10:05 p. m.  
No. 41, way freight..... 10:14 a. m.

**GREAT BEND WAY FREIGHT.**  
Arrives from east..... 12:15 p. m.  
Departs for east..... 2:50 p. m.

**C. K. & W.**  
Express..... 11:10 a. m.  
Freight..... 6:00 a. m.

**Express..... 4:40 p. m.**  
Freight..... 10:00 p. m.  
All trains daily except Sunday.  
W. TORREY, Agent.

**Mo. Pacific.**  
ARRIVES  
St. Louis Express..... 12:45 a. m.  
Colorado Express..... 7:30 a. m.

**DEPARTS**  
St. Louis Express..... 3:50 a. m.  
Colorado Express..... 10:40 p. m.  
All trains daily.  
E. W. WAYNANT, Agent.

**ATTORNEYS.**

**THEO. C. COLE.** **ELBRICK C. COLE**  
Attorney at Law.

**COLE BROTHERS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**

**Office in Court House.**  
Counsel in German by Theo. C. Cole.

**J. DAY.** **J. H. BEMENT.**  
Notary.

**Day & Bement,**  
Attorneys at Law, Real Estate  
and Loan Agents,  
Collecting a Specialty,  
Rent Property and Pay Taxes.

**C. F. DIFFENBACHER.** **D. A. BANTA.**

**DIFFENBACHER & BANTA,**  
**Attorneys at Law**

**Office in Allen-Hubbard Block rooms 9 and 11.**

**J. RICHCREEK,**  
Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

**Land, Loan and Collection Agent.**  
Collections Promptly Attended To.  
Office over Moss' Grocery Store,  
GREAT BEND, - KAS.

**PHYSICIANS.**

**F. LIGHTFOOT,**  
Physician and Surgeon,

**Headquarters at Allen's Drug Store.**

**A. V. McCormick, M. D.** **V. L. Chester, M. D.**  
**MCCORMICK & CHESTER,**  
Physicians and Surgeons.

**Office over Dodge's Hardware store,**  
northwest cor. La Fayette Park.  
GREAT BEND, - KANSAS.

**Shaw & Ayres**  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

**HEADQUARTERS AT**

**Wilson & Shaw's Drug Store.**

**DR. W. H. WHITE,**  
Homoeopathic Physician.

**Office in the Willner Block, opposite**  
the Postoffice. Night calls promptly  
attended to, lamp burning at office door  
all night.  
GREAT BEND, - KAS.

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**

**Typewriter House,**  
Terms reasonable. Good sample  
room for commercial men.  
East Side Square,  
GREAT BEND, - KANSAS

**Valley House,**  
M. R. HOLMES, Prop.

**Near depot. Best accommodations**  
in the city. Transient \$1.50 per day;  
by week \$4. A good feed stable in  
connection.

**FRENCH**

**Restaurant,**  
JOE TROILLET, Proprietor.

**Meals at all hours. Fine French**  
candies, fresh fruits and cigars.

THIS will be a great year of booms for Kansas—political booms, financial booms, agricultural booms, manufacturing booms, hyeminal booms, and even natal booms—see if it will not.

"Do not, friends, stand idly waiting, for some greater work to do; Fortune is a lazy goddess—she will never come to you. Go and toil in any vineyard, do not fear to do or dare; if you want a field of labor you can find it everywhere."

WE HAVE somewhere read that by the use of hypnotism persons may be cured of lying. If such is the case Kansas ought to see that all the eastern editors who have been so industriously lying about the sufferings (?) of our people are immediately hypnotized.

LADIES you should remember that if you wish to vote at the spring election, when a councilman and a member of the school board for each ward are to be elected, you must register. The books are now open at this office and we have a lady deputy who will not ask unnecessary questions.

FOR THE past two or three years cattle have been unreasonably low. The bottom has evidently been reached and the reaction is commencing. At every sale this spring the bidding on cattle has been live and spirited and prices good. The price will continue to advance for the next five years.

WE HOPE to see every citizen make an effort and set out shade trees this spring. There is nothing so beautiful as a town, at a small cost, as an abundance of shade and ornamental trees. Prepare for this early, and by putting your trees in with care, you will be amply repaid for your trouble and expense.

THE MISSOURI sheriff who chased a newly married man 100 miles and arrested him on suspicion that he was Tascott, was not very much to blame. It would take a clever mind-reader to distinguish between a criminal's look of conscious guilt and the blushing confusion of a brand-new bridegroom.—Wichita Journal.

DANCING blithely over the land and scintillating like the morning sunlight on crystal pendants created by a frosty night, comes the intelligence that the festive train robber has again got in his work in great shape down in Arkansas. Dollars in boodle secured; from one to ten thousand. Resistance offered to robbers: none.

THIS city should heed the recommendation of the grand jury, and have a lock up, or city calaboose built. The opening of spring has started the tramps on their rounds, and the only way to free our city from their ravages is to yank them up before a police judge and have a heavy fine imposed upon them and then make them work it out on the streets. Serve a few of them in this manner and they will spread the news that this is not the town for them to stop at, and we'll be free of them.

THE CORSET threatens to follow the bustle into oblivion. Many ladies are abandoning it. In order to do this all such things as waist bands or skirts must go also, as part of the business of the corset is to prevent said bands from cutting into the body. In order to dispense with bands frocks must be made on a princess foundation, so that their weight is hung upon the shoulders and not the hips. Many ladies have already adopted that style of dress, but nobody would suspect them, as they drape and trim them to look quite like the buck breaking, mind weakening prevailing mode.—K. C. Times.

ONE of the most interesting political campaigns ever experienced in this county is about to open, and every democrat in Barton county should be on guard. We have a strength here, and we should show it. It is the duty of every one of you to stand by the principals of the party which has already proven it is the friend of the people, and especially the farmers. To do this intelligently and successfully you should read the papers and keep abreast of the movements of the hour. If you are already a reader of the DEMOCRAT see that your friends and your neighbors are also. Sift them the paper, and ask them to join us in our glorious march to victory again. Our subscription price is \$1.50 a year, but we will send the DEMOCRAT until January 1st 1889 to all new subscribers and all old ones who come in and pay up arrears and read between now and the first of April, for \$1.00. One dollar will give you the best paper in Barton county from now until the 1st day of January 1889.

## SOME READABLE FACTS.

A Summary of the Growth and Advantages of Kansas, and a Few of Her Claims Upon the Interest of the World At Large.

The Kansas Farmer of March 1st, among other valuable things contains a splendid article upon the history of our state which is well worth reproducing in every paper in the country. It will be read with pride by Kansas people and with interest by people outside of the state. We herewith give it:

Kansas has passed the experimental stage. Her development is a fact; her growth is recorded in history; her preeminence in all the elements of wealth is everywhere conceded; and her continued progress is shown by the incoming of three hundred and fifty thousand new citizens, by the settlement of twenty-three new counties embracing an area twice as large as Massachusetts, and by the building of four thousand miles of main line railway, during the last three years.

Kansas became a State on the 29th of January, 1861. Her history may be read in the following table:

	1860.	1886.
Population.....	107,306	1,314,548
Counties.....	29	106
Area land in cultivation.....	278,835	15,473,485
Domestic animals.....	242,182	8,364,212
Products of livestock.....	\$35,360,936	
Value of farms.....	\$481,405,346	
Taxable property of State (1861).....	\$24,737,439	\$277,670,063
School children (1862).....	15,976	497,785
Public school houses (1865).....	933	6,791
Teachers employed.....	319	9,387
Money raised for schools by direct taxation (1862).....	\$19,381	\$2,606,616
Railroad mileage (1887).....		7,695

Wheat, corn, oats and barley grow to perfection in Kansas. The last two years some of our crops fell short of the average. In 1884 our farmers raised 48,050,431 bushels of wheat, and 190,870,686 bushels of corn; the wheat average being 21.47 bushels per acre, and the corn acreage 42 bushels per acre. In 1882 the wheat average was 22.29 bushels. Tame grasses, and all manner of fruits and vegetables, common to temperate latitude are successfully grown here. Sorghum, the future sugar plant of North America, does well on Kansas soil, and rice corn, Kaffir corn, millet and alfalfa do well in all the western counties, and cotton and tobacco are good crops in all the more southern counties.

Kansas is peculiarly well adapted to stock-growing, as the actual numbers reported from year to year show. The native grasses are nutritious. Summers are long, winters are short and usually mild. In 1884 we had nearly a million and quarter of sheep, and the wool clip was 5,000,095 pounds. The falling off 50 per cent. is because of low prices paid for wool. Horses and cattle have increased steadily. The last report (1887) shows 692,858 milch cows; 1,568,628 other cattle, and 1,847,394 swine.

Dairying has no better field, though it is not well established yet. Of butter made in the State 27,610,101 pounds were reported for 1887, and 496,600 pounds of cheese. The greatest measure of success among Kansas farmers will be realized in the manufacture of grass and grain into meat, milk, butter, cheese, wool and leather.

Manufacturing establishments in Kansas now number about one thousand. The number reported for 1886 was even nine hundred, with an aggregate capital of \$19,000,000, and turning out products at \$31,000,000. Milling is in the lead. There were three hundred and twenty-three flour mills in active operation in the state the beginning of the last year. Of these, 252 ground 16,262,891 bushels of wheat during the year. The great railway companies have established immense shops at Topeka, Atchison and other points, employing large numbers of men. Mining interests are extensive and growing. Coal lies under the whole state, and is found near the surface in the eastern counties. Fuel and water are abundant; wool, flax, cotton and sorghum cane are grown easily and perfectly within the state. There is no better wool growing region on earth, and we have only three small woolen factories. Flax grows well in every part of the state, and the fiber is wasted. Sorghum cane is peculiarly well adapted to our soil and climate; we have one sugar factory built, and two or three more will be built this year, the largest one at Topeka. Kansas is an open field as to all these great industries. Her farmers can raise wool, flax, cotton, sorghum and meat enough to supply a population of fifty million. Why carry the raw material outside her boundaries for manufacture when it might as well be done at home, saving to our own people all the benefits of home manufacture and home markets?

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Kansas is connected with the business world by a half a dozen great lines of railway leading direct to Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, Galveston, Guaymas, San Diego, San Francisco and Portland. Nearly every one of her 106 counties is reached by one or more railroads. All the principal towns are in direct communication with the great cities north, east, south and west with corresponding advantages as to freight rates.

The educational advantages of the state are not excelled anywhere. Besides our 7,000 public school buildings the state university at Lawrence, the state agricultural college at Manhattan and the state normal school at Emporia, at all of which tuition is absolutely free, and there are a dozen or more private institutions of learning scattered about the state. We are fast working into a graded system, reaching from the country district school to the state university.

Taxes in Kansas are based on 33 1/3 per cent. valuation—about that. In 1886 the rate of taxation in Kansas for state purposes was exceeded by that of seven other states; it was 4 1/2 mills on the dollar; for all purposes the aggregate rate was 3.58 per cent.

Kansas laws are liberal. Women have equal property rights with men in all respects. What a man may do with property a woman, under like circumstances, may do. A homestead of 160 acres of land in the country or one acre in town is exempt from forced sale except for taxes or in foreclosure of a mortgage legally given. A husband cannot dispose of his wife's interest in any kind of property without her consent freely given, nor can he encumber it without like consent. As to property of every description, man and woman stand exactly equal before the law. A large amount of personal property is exempt in possession and use of families—quite sufficient for the convenience of any ordinary family, and enough to conduct all the work about a farm as well as in the house. Mechanics have liens to the value of their work or materials, in building or other permanent improvement, and a laborer's wages for three months is exempt from attachment, garnishment and execution, for the benefit of his family.

Kansas climate is favorable to all the vocations of her citizens. A record of twenty years kept at the state university shows an annual average of 198 days—more than 6 months—between severe frosts; an average rainfall of 34.66 inches; 9 days when the mercury fell to or below zero; an average mean temperature of 52.93 deg.; an average minimum temperature of 12.5; average maximum temperature of 100.6; an average of 40 hot days—above 90 degrees. The record of our achievements in agriculture and stock raising is conclusive that our soil resources are unsurpassed, and the proverbial good health of our people is proof of a genial climate.

Kansas is a state with a proud, industrious, persevering people who have built wiser than they knew, with half her area yet to be improved, with a climate and soil well adapted to agriculture in its broadest sense, including all pursuits whose foundations are the earth and its products. She extends a royal welcome to every honest, sober, industrious person who comes to cast his lot with us and help us develop the state to its utmost capacity. We have everything here needed to build an empire. Come, help us do the work and enjoy fruits of profitable labor.

**Educational.**

At the City Teachers' Meeting, Friday evening, Miss Ella Orf presented the subject of teaching map drawing. A map of the New England States being already prepared upon the blackboard, instructions were given for the projections and the accurate location of counties, cities, etc., by latitude and longitude. The superintendent and teachers then discussed the utility of map drawing and the methods producing the most satisfactory results. Mrs. Baldwin followed in a talk upon reading believing that teachers are wholly responsible for the reading of their pupils, special attention should be given to the essentials of good reading—erect position, carefully training, distinct articulation, correct pronunciation, suitable expression, etc. Reading being, perhaps, the most important branch we have to teach, and the early years of childhood the most impressive, the gravest responsibilities rest upon primary teachers as the layers of the foundations upon which all later work must be built.

While it is not expected that all our pupils attain the excellence of professional speakers, and elocutionists, yet our aim should be to produce intelligent readers, capable of expressing the thoughts of our best writers. The subject being thrown open for general discussion additional thoughts were brought out regarding the teachers' influence in enabling the youth to acquire a taste for good literature, also in reference to supplementary reading in the schools. Our pupils should be so trained in reading, speaking and in the use of language, so that they may be able to express correctly and elegantly their thoughts, or the thoughts of others, whenever occasion may require. Supt. Reece then assigned the topics for the next regular meeting, and after some miscellaneous business, the teachers adjourned until the evening of April 6th, 1888. S. M. R. Sec'y

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**The Why of It.**

People come to Kansas because they want to see the state of which they have heard so much. They stay because they like it. They like it because there is so much about the state that satisfies and pleases. They become identified with its fortunes because it is not the law of human nature to turn the back upon that which invites and then fulfills the pledge of hospitality. They refuse to leave because there is no reason why they should remain, and it is easier to stay than to go. The people of Kansas love their state because it is worthy of their devotion. They cling to her destinies because in so doing they are borne on the tide of progress and prosperity. They would not forswear allegiance to her if they could, and they could not if they would.—Ex.

**Stucco.**

Stucco is the name of a new kind of plastering, and in our opinion, it is far superior to lime and mortar. It is just being introduced into this city and the rooms in the Pearson block. It is made of stone found near Hope, Kansas. The stone is pulverized and filled and then mixed with sand, using no hair in the mortar. It dries very quick and hardens as hard as a rock. It can scarcely be dented by hitting it with a hammer. The white coat can be put on twelve hours after the brown coat and does away with waiting for the plastering to dry. It does not cost any more than the ordinary plastering, and any plasterer can mix it and put it on. The Alexander lumber company is the first to take the agency in this city. Geo. A. Jackson is the manager of the Stucco company at Hope, and is in the city at present introducing it to our readers.—Arkansas City Traveler.

**Report From Barton County.**

The Kansas Farmer this week publishes crop reports from one hundred and forty eight correspondents throughout the state. All the reports agree in stating that Kansas crops are this spring in better shape than they have ever been before. Not one county reports any losses on account of shortness of food, which, in connection with the well known shortage of crops last year, is something to wonder at. In some of the counties cattle have been on the open range all winter, and have done well. The reports are made up to the first of March, and all coincide in the statement that the farmers generally are in good spirit and rapidly pushing their spring work.

Barton county is reported as follows: "Winter was one with few storms and none very severe; fore part very mild; February quite mild and many foggy, drizzly days; but little rain until the 18th, when we had a very fine rain. Stock was never in as good condition at this season of the year; horses show the lack of grain but are in good working condition; sufficient amount of stock feed to last until grass comes. Increased acreage of wheat in county looking a little brown but all of it starting nicely; was pastured close but promises very well, better than for years. There will be a large amount of oats planted, and many have ground already plowed; farmers are sowing and have made a start, but are retarded by frosty nights; ground in fine condition. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, millet, sorghum, potatoes, peas, beans, garden truck, etc., apples, plums and grapes are grown successfully. Grasses are but little sown as yet; alfalfa and clover are doing well; no losses from cold. Prospects of farmers were never better; immigration good; three railroads and more coming."

THE people of Kinsley have already put \$300 into the Arkansas Valley Immigration association.

Joking about her nose, a young lady said: "I had nothing to do with shaying it. It was a birthday present.

Once their started a female seminary in Utah. It flourished well; but just in the height of its prosperity the principal slipped with the whole school.

## AN UNSAVORY MUDDLE.

We have refrained from taking any part in the land office muddle at Larned, for the reason that we believed in proper time matters in that office would be adjusted and the guilty parties would be relegated to the obscurity deserved by their crookedness. But the matter offers to grow worse apace, and has reached such a stage that the stench of the locality is sniffed from abroad, and it is high time, for the good of the democratic party, that something be done to bring about a decent state of affairs.

The appointment of Mr. Scott in place of Mr. Brownlee, who was asked to resign, does not meet with the approval of the party throughout the district, and has called forth some grave charges which he (Scott) will have to disprove before his appointment is confirmed. There also appears to be lurking around the precincts of that office a very corrupt and doubtful class of manipulators; probably the hands of old wire pullers of the g. o. p. can be seen sniggering the present embargo; and if such is the case the sooner the administration sits down upon the whole crowd the better it will be for all concerned.

We reproduce below the comments of some of our neighboring papers:

At this state of the game it begins to look as though the hums were still on top. The plan of the campaign, as at present outlined, is for Scott to move his paper down here from Jetmore and make war on the bandit origin of this city. Scott, be it understood, is Bickle's man, and while the latter has been courting the favor of the bandits he has been secretly doing his best for the Jetmore journal. When the move is made, and all the land office attorneys unfriendly to Bickle shall have been bounced, and new men supplied, it is very plain to be seen that Bickle will be the cock of the walk and the bandits will, in the language of the poet, be left holding the sack.—Larned Chronicle.

The condition of affairs at the Larned land office is a little perplexing and somewhat humiliating to Democrats. W. B. Brownlee was, as we are informed, requested to resign the office of register. On the 17th of February the President sent in the name of Henry W. Scott to fill the vacancy. Whether Register Brownlee was sent in his resignation we do not know, but here is the rub: no sooner is the name of Scott sent in than the Eagle-Optic, a paper published at Larned comes out in a bitter article and accuses him among many other things of having offered one of the applicants for Brownlee's place a bribe to withdraw. As yet the senate has not confirmed Scott's appointment and if he cannot disprove the allegation of the Eagle-Optic, it is probable will not. That the Democrats in this portion of the state are disgusted is not to be wondered at. For months a most bitter quarrel has been going on at that office. Men have been dashing hither and thither over the state getting endorsements in order, if possible, to get Brownlee's place. Republicans have been pointing the finger of scorn at us and saying, "Ah here's a nice state of affairs. How is this for a Democratic administration?" Now we don't know whether Mr. Brownlee is guilty or not, we don't know whether Mr. Scott is guilty or innocent; but in the name of decency and the Democracy of Kansas, can't these things be stopped? Are we to approach a state and national campaign with the stench of this land office smelling even to Heaven?—Newton Chronicle.

## Paragraphs of Pleasantry.

Don't get in debt to a shoemaker, if you would call your sole your own.

Why is a lover like a kernel of corn? Because he turns white when he pops.

It is getting so nowadays that a man hardly dares to read a small item in a newspaper for fear of running his nose in some kind of a patent cough syrup.

"What is the name of your cat, sir?" inquired a visitor. "His name was William," said the host, until he had fits, and since then we have called him Fittz-William."

The gang of burglars who worked for seven long hours to hammer a safe to pieces to secure thirty cents, knows how a country minister feels next day after a collection.

Some wretch has the audacity to remark that the ladies deck their heads with flowers in memory of the men who have been killed by millinery bills.

"Don't show my letters" wrote a young man to a young lady whom he adored. "Don't be afraid," was the reply; "I'm just as much ashamed of them as you are."

"My husband always tells me everything that happens," said Mrs. Smith in a delighted tone. "That's nothing, my husband tells me any number of things that don't happen," was Mrs. Jones' reply.

## Sing Loud Her Praise.

No man who has lived for any length of time in Kansas, and has become infused with the spirit of the country will gainsay a word of the following, from the Garden City Herald:

"Kansas is full of beautiful women and many of her men are not otherwise than handsome, and the state is full of beautiful things. Nature appears to better advantage in Kansas. She shines in sunflowers, in the prairies, the 'timber,' the bluffs and her valleys, hills, ravines, mounds and rivers. Nature's beauty is here supported by all the wiles of art, and the beauties of Kansas are seen in her towns and cities and homes and cultivated fields; in her massive walls of corn and waving masses of wheat in their season. In her liberal ideas, her progressive spirit, her undaunted enterprise, her towering majesty as a state in the Union, too, lies this great commonwealth's beauty."